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EFFECT OF GENERAL SCHENCK'S LETTER.

Marshal Serrano's Treatment of the Carlists in the Basque Provinces.

#### POOR EUGENIE

Trochy Benounces Her as the Corrupter of Prauce and the Author of the Mexican and Franco-Prussian War.

GENEROUS NAPOLEON.

The Mussulman Festival of Merlud in Constantinople.

The steamship China, from Liverpool, which arsived here early yesterday morning, brought us a budget of correspondence from abroad, from which we make the following selections.

#### ENGLAND.

The Washington Trenty-Scenes in the House of Lords-A Sudden Collapse-General Schenck's Letter Settles the

LONDON, June 8, 1872. The appearance which the House of Lords prented on last Thursday night was most animated. Every one expected a continuation of the debatebegun on Tuesday-on the Washington Treaty, and a division, which would probably have brought defeat to the government, and, perhaps, extinction to the treaty. Let me first take up the debate at the point at which it stopped on Tuesday night. me great point on which the opponents of the government relied in Tuesday night's ebate was that the supplemental article was vague and ambiguous; that it did not de, beyond all question, the indirect claims. On the one hand, the government said, "You want be pass a resolution binding us not to go on with arbitration unless the indirect claims are withdrawn, but the supplemental article already does withdraw these claims. What, then, is the use of your resolution ?" On the other hand, the ambiguity which, according to the opposition lords, existed in the supplemental article rendered mecessary the precaution of binding the government. This is the point at which the debate of day left us, and on Thursday the same style of argument was doubtless about to be pursued, when A LETTER FROM GENERAL SCHENCK

rds, and at once brought the whole controversy to a conclusion. The question at issue was :- Does he supplemental article, or does it not, exclude the indirect claims? General Schenck's letter says "No," and then, of course, all further arguing of be question is waste of breath. The noble lords rdingly decided to adjourn sine die a discussion bat had now become useless.

I append a description of the scene and a report

of the proceedings from the Times:—

THE HOUSE OF LORDS LAST NIGHT.

The scene in the House, from the moment when their lordships assembled till even after the adjournment, was one of the most interesting and exceeding that has been witnessed for a long time. There was a large attendance of peers when Lord Derby rose to read Sir Stafford Northcote's explanation; and among the Privy Councillors who crowded the space around the throne was Sir Stafford himself. As soon as Lord Derby had resumed his seat, Lord Granville rose with a beam of satisfaction on his face; but not till he had made his few prefatory observations, and had announced the receipt of General Schenck's letter, did he display the document itself. As, in measured tones, he read the letter, every member of the House and all the "strangers" around the throne and the restrained forward to follow him all the "strangers" around the throne and
at the bar strained forward to follow him
a every sentence. When he had concluded a
general cheer was reised, and then, from all sides
there was the half audible inquiry, "where's Rus
sell?" Lord Grey was proceeding to comment or
the difficulty to which Lord Russell's absence gave
rise, when Lord Ressborough whispered something
in his car which evidently broke the thread of his and which was generally understood ation that Lord Russell was within the precincts of the building. All eyes were turned to the bar, which at that moment Lord Houghton was approaching, and several Peers exclaimed, "Here he is." Lord Grey paused, but when the mistake was discovered he resumed, and briefly recommend an adjournment. Lord Salisbury then rose, and, at the same instant, Lord Salisbury then rose, and, at the same instant, Lord Russell entered, and was met by Lord Granwille, who handed blim General Schenck's letter. While Lord Russell was perusing it, Lord Cairne crossed the House and joined him. Both went through the letter together, the House meanwhile waiting to learn what course Lord Russell would adopt. The conclusion appeared to be satisfactory to everybody, and for some minutes after the House motod adjourned their lordships conversed in little groups, both within the House itself and about the writing room at the back of the throne. of the building. All eyes were bar, which at that momen

# FRANCE.

Seneral Trochu's Apology-He Attacks His Enemies and Gives His Reasons for So Doing-Engenie His Bitterest Enemy and the Author of the Mexican and Franco-Prussian Wars-Generosity of the Emperor.

General Trochu has once more come before the Public with an apology. He has published a report

d his action against the Figaro, prefacing this report with an attack upon all his enemies, the Bonapartists in particular. He appeals, he says, from the verdict of the Paris jury to that of what he calls la loi morale. Speaking of this tribunal the

General writes:—

HARD ON LE FIGARO.

I may say here that my insulters do not appear to be in a position to take advantage of this moral law. Reit antecedents are far from respectable, and the lastrument by which they act on public opinion, the lournal Le Figaro, is perhaps the sheet most read, but it is also the most despised in France. The vasety and the number of subjects of which it treats have developed in the country a taste for scandul and a morbid curlosity. It aids and abets all political parties and intrigues by specious means of information and composition which amuse, the mind, provoke laughter and while away the tediousness of long railway journeys. This journal is, moreover, as its advacates stated on the trial, the originator and the agent of all popular works of reward, beneficence and public charity. Finally, it is conservative—at least, it has keen styled so before the tribunal; it is wealthy, it is feared—perhaps even more than feared; but it has enervated and perfected the moral sense of the generation to whom it addresses itself; it has depraved taste, destroyed peopet; and, although mach sought after, it does not possess the esteem of well-thinking people. The politics and persons whom it from time to time covers with its patronage de not on that account stant any better in public opinion.

THOCHU'S ATTACK ON THE IMPERIAL EXILES. But what General Trochu says with regard to self will be considered by the public of much less impertance and interest than what he says with regard to the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress of the French. With regard to the latter he writes :-

TROCEC DEAWS ELGENIE'S CHARACTER.

They have quoted a letter of the Empress—a letter inspired by anger and haired. But the Empress, with incencelvable aberration, has been my personal quemy for lifteen years. She has always considered and pointed me out, without ever verified his confidence. considered and pointed me out, without ever verifying this on all of her court, as a representative of the Origans Frinces, for whom I am full of respectful regard, but to whom I have not the honor of keing known, whom I have not the honor of keing known, whom I have not reverseen, and whose political interests are in no way represented by me. The publication of this letter, signed "Eugénie." was preceded by another only less vloient. "The Empress showed unreasonable irritation in her letters, which i must consider as authentic, since they are referred to by her friends. This irritation has led her to outrage my characte, and, besides, to make the statement that "the 4th" September had released the sovereigns of Europe and their governments from the engagements which they had entered into." These governments have lately established clearly that they had made no ch cagements of say kipd with France when she occlared

war against Pruss'2. In speaking of her I will do so with all frankness. I have always had for the Empress, as woman and mother—well hware of her sentiments for me—a feeling of true respect. Although, with her vain idea of pestoring the Latin races, she brought about the France-Spanish invasion of Mexico, which discredited the empire and prepared its ruin—although she desired the war of 1370, from which the Emperor instinctively drew back—although she has contributed to establish and generalize in our country the habits of luxmy and the rage for "appearances" which have so deeply tainted public morals—although for these reasons I have doubts as to her somadness of mind—I have looked upon the Empress as a resolute character, capable of sacrifices; and I retain this opinion, in spite of the unheard-of violence of her proceedings and letters. With regard to these last, I still think that she respected herself less in writing them and communicating them to journals than I myself have always respected her.

THE DOCUMENTS PRODUCED AGAINST ME are, in the first place, extracts from pamphlets or journal articles published at different times during the defence of Paris and since. But what authority superior, for instance, to that of the Figuro can be claimed by these appreciators of my principles, my intentions, my character and my conduct. What right have they to be considered as my judges? And what will men of impartiality and good faith say when they learn that these judges are all, without exception—for reasons which, as regards some of them, are known to me, but on which I am silent; for reasons which, as regards others, are unknown to me—either my personal enemies or my habitual backbiters? I give their names, without, I think, omitting any of them:—General Vinoy, ex-Senator; General Pajol, ex-Aidede-Camp of the Emperor; Colonel Stofiel, ex-Aidede-Camp of the Emperor; Mf. de Pêne, journalist; Sarcey, journalist; De Keratty, ex-Préfet de Police at the beginning of the siege.

At the conclusion of his book the Genera

lishes in extenso a copy of his last will and testa ment, as written by him at the outbreak of the war, and the four codicils which he added during the struggle. One passage, having reference to his relations with the Emperor, is worth quoting:-

the struggle. One passage, having reference to his relations with the Emperor, is worth quoting:—

TROCHU'S RELATIONS WITH THE EMPEROR.

Many of my friends, he wrote, believe and impress upon me that the Emperor is personally opposed to me. First, because when he came to power as President of the republic I declined the honor of being attached to his person; second, because he looks upon me as an Orleanist; third, hecause I published a book on the army which greatly displeased him. I think, then, I am authorized in stating that the Emperor is well displosed towards my. Here is a sourcent' introduced with a double object, which will be readily understood. I have no children, but I had, in 1866, six brothers and sisters, having between them twenty-six living children, all of whom were, like myself, without fortune. One of my brothers—principal officer in one of the Departments of Wardieven children, among whom were seven unmarried daughters and four little children. I adopted this family, and obtained for it from the State a to-bacco office for the widow, a relief from the Légion d'Honneur for the daughters, and a relief from the death of my brother, when a stranger presented himself with the Emperor's compliments to my wife, who was in Paris, placed in her hands the sum of 20,000 for the widow and her orphans and begged her to sign the receipt. Although surprised and hesitating, Mmc. Trochu gave her signature and informed me immediately afterwards. On the following day I arrived in Paris, and by the medium of my old friend, General de Glaubert, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, I was introduced to his Majesty. "Sire," I said to him, "the Emperor has heard of the trials which have been sent to me, and he has desired to help me in a manner which fills me with gratitude; but I have aiready obtained from the Emperor and his government the grants of assistance to which the widow and her children were entitled by law. It is upon me that falls the duty of doing the rest; and I may not me that falls the duty of doing the res TROCHU'S RELATIONS WITH THE EMPEROR.

# SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano's Treatment of the Carlists-How Affairs Were Settled in the Basque Provinces-Considerable Excitement Over Serrano's Leniency-The Marshal's Proclamation.

The irritation produced in Bilboa, which I noted in my last, has wonderfully subsided. I know not what charm there be in the persuasion of Serrano, but it is a fact that the public functionaries who went out so cock-a-whoop to see him at his headquarters at Zomoza and to present their resignations to him, in view of his "leniency to the Car-lists," and who went out with all the fury of llons, returned with all the meekness of lambs. First of all came back the Civil Governor and instantly resumed his functions. He was "mum" as to what passed. All he would say was, he was "satisfied." Then came the Députacion Provincial. They, too. declared themselves "satisfied"-at least for the present. Lastly came the Ayuntamiento, or corporation. These were a divided body, some accept ing Serrano's explanations, others demurring and persisting in resigning their posts.

WHAT PASSED between the Dake de la Torre and these Bilboa authorities is at present a deep secret. Their account is that the Duke gave them the reasons, milltary and politic, which led him to throw down the olive branch of peace to the Carlists rather than the gauntlet of war, and, as an act of special grace. supplicated them to return to their posts for ten days, and during that time to keep in complete reserve the nature of their conference with him. There is more honor among these simple Basque than among the swell politicians of Madrid. There

There is more honor among these simple Basques than among the swell politicians of Madrid. There nothing can be kept a secret for five minutes. Everything that transpires in the ministries and in the palace is blazoned abroad—not, indeed, by virtue of the principle that the people ought to know what is going on in high places, nor by the acts of those whose duty it is to give publicity to political movements, but by a set of dishonorable sneaks, who get possession of a fact under the most solemn pledges of secresy, and are instantly off with it to the casino or the newspaper office. Here in Eliboa you may depend upon it that

THE SECRET THE GENERAL IN CHIEF asked the authorities to keep for ten days will be as rigidly kept as the Freemason's oath, even by those who were not satisfied with his explanations and who refuse to withdraw their resignations. One is, therefore, left to speculate at will on the motives which induced Serrano, with an army of over twenty thousand men around him, to throw away the chance of giving the Carlists a beating. It may have been a strong desire to avoid the shedding of blood. It may have been in view of the urgency with which, apparently, bis presence and that of his troops is wanted at Madrid. It may have been the certainty that the Carlist game was played out; that the cowardly flight of the Pretender from Orohis troops is wanted at Madrid. It may have been the certainty that the Carlist game was played out; that the cowardly dight of the Pretender from Oroquieta, and his non-appearance since, may have so disgusted his sympathizers as to weaken their attachment to his cause. All I know is old Scott or General Grant wouldn't have done it. They would have fairly whipped the insurgents first, and then held out to them peace and pardon. However, the thing is done, and the Carlists by thousands are delivering up their arms and sneaking to their homes.

DIFFICULTIES HAVE ARISEN

thing is done, and the Carlists by thousands are delivering up their arms and sneaking to their homes. Diffectities HAVE ARISEN
In some of the bands, which have manifested an unwillingness to stand to the agreement signed in their name by the Carlist War Junta. When these found their chiefs asking for pardon they rose against them and accused them of treachery and deception. In one or two listances they have killed their chiefs, and in others they have threatened to do so. I don't wonder at this. All along the chiefs have kept the men in lamentable ignorance of the real weakness of their cause. They have pured them up with tales of victories over the regular troops and of successful risings in other parts of Spain, until the poor fellows have really believed Jon Carlos was within a few miles of Madrid, where the whole populace was awaiting his entry with joy. All of a sudden they are told the game is up, and advised by these very chiefs to accept the pardon Serrano has signed. Naturally their anger is as great as was their credulity.

EXTENT OF THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

The movement in this province of Vizcaya certainly had attained alarming proportions. At least 9,000 were in arms within a radius of twenty miles from Bilboa. When I say "in arms," I mean to say were in rebellion, for all through this movement, both here and in Navarre, not two-thirds of the men have been really armed. The remainder have been mostly young men, carried off, against their will, from the various pueblos the bands passed through.

Antenie Arquinzeniz, member of the War Deputacion (Deputacion a Guerra), of the Senorto of Vizeaya, respective the most honorable means for restoring peace to the

extraordinary powers with which I have been invested, i concede:

No. I. - Freedom from all punishment to those who have risen in arms in viscaya. Those who deliver themselves up doe entragades may return to their homes free of all a sponsibility, and will receive from their respective all sponsibility, and will receive from their respective all caldes, duty authorized from these headquarters, the corresponding certificate of pardon.

No. 2. - There are comprehended in the said pridon the members of the War Junta, their employer and dependents and all other persons who have extremed or contributed directly or indirectly to the risting, including those who may have entered on the campulation from emigration and those who may have abandoned their posts or destinics. Those who may desire to pass to a foreign country will have the safety of their persons guaranced to the routier.

will have the safety of their persons guaranced to the rontier.

No. 3.—As respects the exactions made of public funds belonging to or related with the Senorio, the General Junias of Guernicas, which shall be celebrated in accordance with the facros, uses and customs of the province, shall resolve what they think best.

No. 4.—All those who have arms in their bands, and who give them up, being pardened. All chiefs, officers and soldiers of the army who may have poined the Carlist parties, although they may have proceeded from emigration, will likewise be pardoned. The chiefs and officers may return to the ranks and employs in the army which they enjoyed before joining the rebellion. The troops will remain at the disposition of the government, free from the penalties to which they have made themselves fiable.

selves itable.

Ao. 3.—The effects of these dispositions shall be considered applicable from the moment in which the arms are to accord with the work of the selfmated by my authority.

No. 6.—The War Junta and other representatives of the Carlists promise, so far as on them depends, to avoid distributiones, insurrections or risings in the future which may alter the public peace of the province.

Amoraviera (Zamoza), May 24, 1872.

#### TURKEY.

The Merlud - A Galata Crowd - The Harem Holiday Making-The Sultan's Procession-How He Sat-Roar, Rumble and Dust-A New Freak and a Long Bill-Personal Extravagance of the Sultans.

CONSTANTINOPTE Mor 99 1879. It was not pleasant to traverse on Monday last the streets which lead through Galata from Dolma Baghtché Palace to the bridge. They are narrow enough any day, but they shrink to mere gaspipes on days of festivity, State show, or religious spree. The particularly offensive feature in the highways in question on Monday, apart from the strings of carriages running along like war chariots, with laughing cargoes of corpulent beauties, flashing eves and scintillating jewels; apart from the lines of troops which stood at ease in either gutter; apart trom a perspiring and fragrant crowd that occupied the trottoirs; apart from the palace aide-de-camps, richly bound in blue cloth and gold, and the palace servants who ever and again came tearing at full gallop over the pavement, shouting "Guarda!" or water scatters when you throw a stone into a puddle-apart from all these, the greatest were rows of sand-laden carts which hurrled along the streets, shovel-armed hamalls mounted therein and spread ing the sand thick over the ground, raising a fearful dust, which would have been insupportable if the

ing the sand thick over the ground, raising a fearful dust, which would have been insupportable if the gaping populace on either side had not considerately swallowed a large proportion of it. Severely josted, and my corns treated with an amount of disrespect that was at once painful and humiliating. I became alive to the fact that it was

A GREAT FESTIVAL;
that I was, or ought to be, enjoying myself supremely, and that if I did not come to an untimely end beneath hoofs or wheels, sand carts or blazoned carriages I would shortly feast my eyes on the sublime countenance and portly, though somewhat habby, form of I lis Imperial Majesty the Khallph of the Osmanlis, the first Imaum of Islam, Abdul Aziz, as Suitan of these realers. Sorely flattened out by compression I was fast coming to the condition of the nignonette in the hymn-book of my grandmother (of blessed memory) when I bethought me that from my own office windows I might see the whole sight without detriment to the rotund contour of my figure or that peculiar self-esteem which has its seat at the root of one's corns. It is right to mention that it was

THE GREAT MUSSULMAN FESTIVAL OF THE MERLUP, anniversary of the birthday of the Prophet, which is always observed with as much pomp as the ingenuity of the Minister of the Civil List can devise and all the military display that can be extracted from the household brigade. The fête had begun on the previous evenlug, when all the mosques and public buildings, besides a large number of private houses, all the way from Eyoub, on the Golden Horn, to Cavak, on the Upper Bosphorus, were brilliantly illuminated, as well as the ships-of-war lying off the imperial palace. Now, the reason of all the turnoil which filled the streets of Galata on that sacred Monday forenoon lay in the fact that the Sultan had fixed that day to hold a rikaab in the gardens of the old seraglio palace; a rikaab being a reception of Ministers when the Osmanli statesmen put on their gold lace and their diamonds and go and kiss the edge of the voluptions forms, a summer haze of finest muslin floating around their faces, softening every feature but the free-flashing eyes; the troops were waiting to salute the Sultan, the crowd to see the fun, and the sandmen were so many John the Baptists preparing the way before their lord, that his august bones might not be too rudely joited over the rough paving which is good enough for all but him. There were files of troops marching and artillery trains lumbering and thundering over the wooden bridge, the gaunt Hungarian horses, frightened by their own noise, bounding forward and thrown on their haunches by the rude check of the cruel Arabit; bands were playing and, above all the din, came at last the shrill bray of the trumpets, which announced that

came at last the shrill bray of the trumpets, which announced that

THE IMPERIAL CONTEGE

was in sight, and shortly afterwards the outriders, in scarlet and gold costumes, came curvetting round the corner on their Arab horses, whom they fretted and spurred till the high-bred animals were half mad with excitement and tossed the foam flakes over their arched crests, snorting and tramping with short and nervous gallop. Up the steep approach to the bridge the party burst into a gallop, and one rider was thrown. Then the Sultan's carriage came, drawn by four splendid grays, a postillion on the leaders in black velvet and embroidery. His Majesity sat inside with stolid and indifferent face, his knees wide apart, and a large, fat, outspread hand resting on either knee. He wore a plain loose coat of black cloth, loose white trousers, and the Order of the Osmanić in brilliants on his breast. The roar and rumble then dwindled away, and the dusty throng in Galata adjourned to the cafes to wash out their parched throats with sherbet, while His Majesty went on to the gardens, received the homage of his Ministers, went to mosque, lunched, returning towards lour o'clock in all his stately gloom, with trumpet and drum, dust, scramble and crowd.

THE LATEST NEWS is that the Sultan, who has lust gone to creany

gloom, with trumpet and drum, dust, scramole and crowd.

THE LATEST NEWS

Is that the Suitan, who has just gone to occupy his new palace at Jcheragan, has discovered that that of Dolma Baghteche is too low, and has decided on adding another story to It—a work which will take several years to accomplish, and several hundred thousand pounds of the taxpayers' money. It is estimated that during the reign of the present and the late Suitan the amount spent in building palaces, and in furniture, equipages, gardens and other fantassies of the reigning monarch exceeds thirty millions sterling, which, at the present value of the consolidated debt, is equal to sixty millions. In other words nearly one-half of the national debt of this empire is due to the personal extravagance of two Suitans.

#### NEW YORK STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVEN-TION.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 20, 1872. There were seven hundred delegates present at the session of the State Sunday School Convention last night. An address of welcome was delivered last night. An address of welcome was delivered by Isaac H. Newton, of Norwich, and was responded to by the President, O. J. Harmon. The remainder of the evening was devoted to a prayer meeting. This forenoon, after a devotional meeting, the subjects "Preparation of a Teacher" and "The Causes of Failure" were discussed by Messrs. E. E. Sill, A. A. Smith, Revs. George Lansing Taylor, Charles N. Woodford and J. H. Helmer. The Convention is a great success. The hospitality of the people of Norwich is unbounded.

# A WOMAN EXECUTED IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 20, 1872. Phoebe Campbell was hanged this morning for the murder of her husband. She met her fate with calmness and composure, evincing no emotion on ascending the scaffold. The rope was apparently too long, as her feet nearly touched the ground, though her neck was instantly broken, and she died without a struggle. Her paramour and supposed accomplice, Coyle, is in prison awaiting trial in her confession she accused him of committing the marder, but admitted that she was his accomplice.

# FOUND DROWNED.

The body of Timothy Connell, twenty-eight years of age, of 108 East 126th street, was found in the Harlem River yesterday, near the railroad bridge. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

# PROBABLE MURDER.

Two unknown men went into the liquor store kept by James Riley, at 110th street and Second av nue, yesterday morning, and robbed the till of \$34. William McNulty, the bartender, attempted to dealn them until the police should arrive, but they drew knives and stabbed him several times. He was taken to the Twenty-fith Preclinet station hoose and afterwards removed to his home. OUR COLLEGES.

The Annual Commencement of the New York University, Seton Hall College and Rutgers Female Institute.

Conferring Degrees and Awarding Prizes.

#### THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Annual Commencement Yesterday-The Academy of Music Filled with a Critical and Fashionable Audience-Brilliant Display of the Students.

The annual commencement of the New York University was celebrated yesterday morning in the Academy of Music, Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor, in the chair. The parquet and belcony were densely crowded with a highly fashlonable audience and the boxes presented a dazzling array of beauty, bouquets, and bewitching toilets. The interior o the building was fragrant with the sweet perfume of flowers, and an excellent band furnished delightful

The year that has just closed has been a very sucessful one with the University, the number of pupils having been larger than in any previous one, and the proficiency obtained much greater. Twelve months ago the classes in science and art were made free and thrown open to all students of the University, and the result has been most gratifying to those who brought the generous edict into oper-

The programme of yesterday was very attractive and was rendered in splendid style by all who participated in it. The exercises were opened with the overture to "Banditen Struche," and the "Russian March," by the band. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Ferries, the former President of the University, after which the Latin Salutatory oration was de-livered by Maybury W. Fleming, of New York city, and the English Salutatory oration by William Chipman, Jr., New York city. Both were creditable productions of their kind and elicited marked applause and showers of bouquets. One of Strauss enchanting waltzes was then played, at the conclusion of which George D. Rockwell, of Hoboken, held forth on "Public Opinion." He was followe by Albert A. Loring, of New York city, who snoke on "Furnace Fires," eloquently describing the establishment of Christianity, the spread of civil and religious freedom, and the various celebrated struggles for liberty in various nations of the world. The delivery of this oration was marked with case and grace, and, in many respects, might be called the gem of the day.

William H. Atwood, Jersey City, next delivered philosophical address—"The Rail in Civilization"— which was a review of the influence railroads have exercised on the progress of the world. They have annihilated space, lessened toil, increased manufactures, founded empires and peopled deserts. Without them England and America would never have become the great commercial centres of the world; so the discovery of George Stephenson marked a new era in the history of mankind. This address was neatly prepared and well delivered, and was rewarded with flowers, appliause and smiles from the ladies, though the recipient of them could not be called the handsomest man in the Academy.

The progress of international law was treated.

smiles from the ladies, though the recipient of them could not be called the handsomest man in the Academy.

The progress of international law was treated by Frank M. Tappan, of Port Richmond, in a logical and masterly style, the principles upon which the law is founded and the obligations that sustain it being fully detailed. It rests upon no fixed principle nor historical precedent, but is dependent upon the mutual understanding and good faith that exist between civilized nations. Its provisions are becoming more and more understood every year, and by its diffusion bids fair at no distant day to abolish the causes of the world strife and war. (Applause and bouquets.)

Another valse, by Suppe, was here performed by the band, and when the strains had died away Charles M. Goelz, of Hoboken, proceeded to apeak upon a singularly apropos subject—"The Right-Hour law." He said that among the most important and deeply interesting questions of the time was the relation between capital and labor. In this country, where there is no aristocracy of rank or birth, as in the countries of Europe, capital is the all-potent power, and what is capital but the collection of the proceeds of labor? The question of the cight-hour rule, which is now agitating the working community, and which has already lost to employers and men millions of dolars, like any other problem, presents two sides. That the demand of the workingman is right no one can deny, but the proper course to obtain a recognition of that right is not by violence or strikes, but by mutual compromise and concession. If the workmen would employ the leisure time he asks in useful purstrikes, but by mutual compromise and concession. If the workmen would employ the leisure time he asks in useful pursuits and the acquisition of knowledge, the result would be beneficial to the entire community; if not, his liberty might prove rather a curse than a blessing. There were indications that a terrible strife was pending between the two great social forces in the near future, but it was to be hoped that legislation, reason and forbearance would eventually humanize them and prevent a disruption of the system of political economy.

was pending between the two great social forces in the near fature, but it was to be hoped that legislation, reason and forbearance would eventually humanize them and prevent a disruption of the system of political economy.

William B. Hind, Jr., of Brooklyn, came next on "Science and Religion," inferring that there was no antagonism between the two, out, on the contrary, an entire harmony. The discoveries of geology had not weakened the Bible, and the researches of men like Hugh Miller had gone far to demonstrate and simplify the Bible, and the researches of men like Hugh Miller had gone far to demonstrate and simplify the Bible, and the researches of men like Hugh Miller had gone far to demonstrate and simplify the Bible, and the research of the residence, or science from redigion. Hand in haud they could go on together, ministering to each other. This speaker was a tall, good looking young fellow, and on leaving the stage almost staggered beneath the weight of the foral favors that were rained upon him.

Israel Russell, of Jersey City, a natiy little graduate, followed on "American Character." The leading national characteristic traits were fairly presented, and the enterprise, energy and dash of the American race, contrasted with the slower and more phlegmatic habits of the people of European countries. Other orations were delivered by John C. Cozzens, of Brooklyn, and Frank Crowell, of the same city. The band played Strauss" masterpiece, "The Thousand and One Nights," and the Valedictory address, with an oration on "Hereafter," was given by Marcus D. Buell, of Williamsburg, who thus carried off the honors of the day. The valedictory was a graceful and feeling composition, and was very pleasingly spoken. Highly complimentary references were made to the Chancellor, Council and Professors for the zeal and efficiency they displayed during the year in advancing the interests of those committed to their charge, and an affectionate farewell taken of the Chancellor, Council and Probassors. Highly complimentary ref

City, N. J.

The following apecial degrees were also conferred;—LL. D.—Alfred Wm. Post, M. D., and A. Scoet, D. D., San Francisco; D. D.—Rev. G. A. Bacon, Orange county, New York; Rev. W. A. Conkling, New York, and Rev. Alexander Hamilton, England; Messrs. D. W. C. Burrows, Brooklyn; A. A. Whitelaw Reid, New York; Mrs. D. W. C. Burrows, Prows.

rows.

The proceedings were closed with the benediction and music, and one of the most successful Commencements on record came to an end.

# RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Annual Commencement at Stelmway Hall Yesterday-The Exercises and the

The annual commencement exercises of Rutgers Female College, which were held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall, proved a sufficient attraction to about half fill the auditorium of the building with

a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the major portion of whom, be it said in all due deference to the weather, were relations or particular friends of the graduates or of the pupils in the undergraduate courses. The exercises of themselves were exceedingly interesting, and everything was done that could be done to make the occasion one of general attractiveness and pleasure. The graduates, were given reserved places on the platform, as were the reverend and non-reverend gentlemen who were of the faculty, or who were active bene-

were the reverend and non-reverend gentlemen who were of the faculty, or who were active benefactors of the Institute, and the parents and friends of the graduates did all that lay in their power to make the platform "a scene of beauty," if not a joy forever, by bordering it with bouquets and baskets of fragrant flowers, each bouquet and basket of which was carefully carded as to whom it was intended for.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who beseeched the Giver of All Good to look down benignly upon the occasion and strengthen the weak and make the downcast joyful, so that the exercises might redound to the greater honor and glory of God.

The anthem, "flow Beautiful upon the Mountains," by the graduating class, which preceded the prayer, was excellently rendered. This was followed by an address in French, by one of the graduates, which certainly did no credit to the French teacher of the institution. There was no doubt a good deal of "will" in the delivery of the address, but very little "way" acquired by study and practice. The essays, "The Effects of Natural Scenery on the Human Mind," by Mary M. Bell; "Senipture," "Authors of their own Destiny," "Concentration of Mind," "The Progress of Geological Science," "Appearances," "Sclave or Saxon," were all that could be desired, Miss Bell's "Simple Pleasures" deservedly brought down the house, and the essay about "Interpreters" was certainly one of the chief features of the occasion. Miss Charlotte C. Hall's "Woman in Literature" was a masterly, or, rather, a superb woman's effort of its kind. The "Power of Character," by Miss Maria W. Puget, was a well studied effort, and the Latin essay, "Marius Amid the Ruins of Carthage," would have done credit to a philosophical adept in the "ways of the olden time," as illustrated by our later Franklins of the Latin order in Columbia and Yaie. The French essay, "Ce qui coute le plus cher aux hommes," which was delivered by Miss Hattie Webster, was a very good thing in its point of moral, but

character.

At the conclusion of the regular exercises Bacca At the conclusion of the regular exercises Baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon the following named members of the graduating class:—Helen Jaques Aitkin, Minnie Adelaide Ayres, Mary Middleton Bell, Sarah Armstrong Bell, Sarah Annie Crouthers, Mary Flagler Dodge, Charlotte Chambers Hall, Elia Thuwer Holden, Alice Emmons Stevens, Grace Lilian Stevens, flattie Luella Webster, Sarah Mann Wilbur, Marie White din Puget.

du Puget.

The degree of L. B. (Litterarum Baccalaurea) was conferred upon Minnie A. Ayres, Annie S. Crouthers, Mary M. Bell, Sarah A. Bell.

The testimonial for a partial course was conferred upon Guilletta Mollni.

Testimonials for drawing were given as follows:—

Eirst Minnie Tallman, second, Elle A. Tallman. Testimonials for drawing were given as follows:— First, Minnie Tallman; second, Elia A. Tallman, The exercises closed with the farewell song of

#### SETON HALL.

The Sixteenth Annual Commencement of the Institution-The Students' Orations-Conferring of Degrees and Awarding of Prizes-Bishop Bailey's Address-The Advantages of the College-Bachelors and Masters of Art-The Roll of Honor-The Faculty.

The sixteenth annual commencement of Seton Hall College took place yesterday, the exercises being conducted beneath a large awning spread in the college grounds not far from the buildings. Nearly a thousand ladies and gentlemen, friends of the students or of the institution, occupied seats in front of the platform, on which were seated the students who were to take a part in the exercises, and the clergy. Of the latter, besides the Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, who presided, there were present the Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester; Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, of Providence; Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Father Preston, Monsignor Seton, Rev. Father Lynch, Rev. Father Doane, Chancellor of the diocese of Newark; Rev. Father Corrigan, Rev. Father Senez, Rev. Father McGahan, Rev. Father Hogan, Rev. Father Kellian, Rev. Father Fleming, Rev. Father Downes, Rev. Father Connolly, Rev. Father McNulty, Rev. Father McCarthy and others.

THE ORATIONS.

The exercises opened about half-past ten o'clock A. M. with music, and the following students then delivered orations:—Joseph Tiers, on "National Development;" J. Lucien C. Carnand, on "Fashion-able Fascinations;" Robert Emmet Burke, on "Cardinal Ximenes;" P. McCabe, on "Political Depravity." and John A. Sheppard, on "The Good Things of Great Joy." These essays were unexceptionably good, and were especially noticeable for the absence of much of the highfalutin

tionably good, and were especially noticeable for the absence of much of the highfalutin jingle which generally goes to make up the student's oration. The little there was of the grandiloquent went more to show the existence of a good imagination than to exhibit a distorted notion of what true eloquence is. Each of the five young gentlemen who addressed the assemblage has acquired an excellent method of delivery, with nothing of sameness in style, and all well deserved the applause they received from delighted friends and the audience generally.

BACHELORS OF ART.

The orations having been concluded, the next part of the programme was the conferring of the degrees. The Rev. Dr. Corrigan, President of the college, announced the following named gentlemen as having attained the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—James J. Brennan, Michael J. Brennan, Robert E. Burke, John L. Caruand, Arthur J. Henry, Patrick McCabe, Bernard J. Mullian, Thomas E. Preston, William J. St. Lawrence, John Sheppard, Joseph Tiers and Isaac P. Whelan.

MASTERS OF ART.

The following named he announced as having gained the degree of Master of Arts:—A. Benthali Briggs, William Callan, James Curran, Patrick Egan, Joseph M. Flynn, Thomas T. Hendrick, Michael J. Holland, Michael T. Madden, M. A. McManus and John R. Plunkett.

The honor men for the year were as follows:—Good Conduct, the gold medal, James R. Aveilhé; silver medals for same, S. B. Hedges, W. H. Simmons, George R. Barnard; Christian Doctrine, the Seton prize, P. McCabe; Latin, the Annerson prize, Daniel Egan; Greek, the Bayley prize, Christopher Fallon and Daniel Egan; Philosophy, the McQuaid prize, P. McCabe; Ethics, the Preston; History of European Civilization, the gold medal, John J. O'Connor: Rhetoric and Elocution, the Ryrne prize, Daniel Egan; German, the Bossier prize, gold medal to Daniel Egan and silver medal to P. P. Bruner; Improvement in Drawing, the silver medal, F. E Bruner; Improvement in Drawing, the silver medal, P. F. Bruner; Improvement in Drawing, the silver medal, P

silver medal to P. F. Bruner: Improvement in Drawing, the silver medal, P. F. Bruner: Penmanship, the Foley prize, F. O. McKenney; best recitations in Freshman Class, the President's prize, Christopher Fallon.

The diplomas and prizes were handed to each student by Bishop Bayley.

BISHOP BAYLEY'S ADDRESS.

After all the honors had been distributed and the programme concluded Bishop Bayley made a brief address to the assemblage. He said that while he might be unwilling here to say too much of the college in which he took so deep an interest he could not refrain from saying that it had never before been in so good a condition as it was now. It was true that much had been done by us in the way of Catholic education, and that all over the land there were good schools in which Catholic youth could receive a sound moral course of instruction. But he thought, even with all this, that more might be done. We needed that both the clergy and the laity should be educated up to a high standard, the former not only in all that related to his sacred office, but also in the arts and sciences, at least so that the principles on which these studies rested should be understood and appreciated. And none the less did the laity need such a sound moral training and proficency in education as would enable the battle of life to be fought and the errors disseminated by our adversaries detected and exposed. He had in his own experience learned that it was a very difficult thing to kill a lie. A lie seemed to have so many lives that, no matter how often it was apparently dead, you were certain finally to discover that it had got a new life and was again on its way rejoicing. Since the time of the Reformation we had been accustomed to see this going on, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the leaders of our adversaries had, as completely as we ourselves had, exposed the faisehoods and ridiouled the calumnles against the true faith, yet the falsehoods had been revivified, dressed up and again and again paraded with extraordinary effro

entered the college refectories, where a collation

entered the college refectories, where a collation was partaken of.

Judging from the exhibition of the students' proficiency, the regulations of the college and its healthy location, Bishop Balley's concluding words were by no means exaggerated. There are two buildings, attached, composing the college—one for lay students, the other for young men studying for the priesthood—and in each of these the most admirable arrangements seem to have been adonted—in equilibrium. And architectural point of view have claims for beauty of design. A more healthy spot could not be selected for an institution of this kind. Seated on a high ground, the surrounding country, in this season of the year especially, is of charming aspect. Among these Orange Moontains the air is invigorating, fresh and fun of life-giving balm, so that with so many advantages Seton Hall might not be inappropriately termed a "home in which to learn." The institution was founded in 1856 at Madison, N. J., but in 1860 it was removed to its present location in South Orange, Eishop Bayley was the founder.

THE FACULTY

The following named constitute the faculty of the the institution—in the Collegiate Department—President, Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D.; Vice President and Professor of Metaphysies and Ethics, Rev. James H. Corrigan, A. M.; Professor of Logic, Rev. William P. Sait; First Prefect and Chief Disciplinarian, Rev. Thomas J. Toomey, A. M.; Professor of Letin, Theodore Blume, A. M.; Professor of French, Leopold De Grand-Vat; Professor of Music, Edward Fretsch; Instructor in Latin and Arithmetic, James A. Glover, A. B.; N. J. O'Connell French; Professor of French, Leopold De Grand-Vat; Professor of Music, Edward Fretsch; Instructor in Latin and Arithmetic, James A. Glover, A. B.; Decurer on Civil Polity, Orestes A. Brownson, Li. D.; Lecturer on the History; Rev. James F. Meline, A. M.; Prefects of Discipline, William Callan, A. M.; M. Holland, A. M., and J. Sheppard. In the ecclesiastical History; Rev. James H. Corrigan, A. M., of Ethics; Rev. Loui

#### TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS. A two-mile trot came off vesterday afternoon as

the Prospect Fair Grounds which required four closely-contested heats to settle. It was a rare race, and the few who were there to witness it were highly delighted. The trot was between T. Jackson's bay gelding Mystery and Hiram flowe's chestnut gelding. The latter was the favorite at three to one previous to the start, but, being beaten by Mystery the first heat, the latter became the favorite at still greater odds. The sorrel gelding pulled up lame after the first heat, but he seemed to forget his pains for the moment and trotted gamely the second heat, winning in fine style. He, however, pulled up so lame at the end of the heat that many of his humane backers urged his withdrawal from the contest. made a dead heat with Mystery the third time, and then the betting became even on the result. Mystery now trotted gamely and won the race by fifty yards. He is a handsome horse, sired by Hambletonian, out of a thoroughbred mare, and was formerly owned by Simeon Hoagland, who called the horse Bill Waelan. This horse has considerable speed, but he likewise has a temper, like many others of his blood, and the tendency to gallop seems to be uppermost in the horse, as he leaves his trot at a three minute gait as frequently as he does at one of 2:40. He is not a reliable horse to stake money on, but would make a gentleman's horse for the road which many would envy. The following are the details of 7118 ruor.

the road which many would envy.

The following are the details of

First Heat.—The sorrel geiding was the favorite
at three to one previous to the start. He took the
lead at the stand and was two lengths in front as
they entered the turn, and six lengths on the lead
at the quarter pole, in forty seconds. The sorrel
geiding then broke up and was only two lengths in
front at the half-mile pole, in 1:21. Going along the
lower turn Mystery shut up all the daylight, and,
the sorrel geiding breaking up, Mystery was two
lengths shead at the three-quarter pole. The latter then broke up and the sorrel came again to the
front, and leading up the homestretch
passed under the string six lengths
in advance of Mystery in 2:43. Mystery
closed up three lengths of the six on the turn, and
was three lengths behind at the quarter pole, but
after that he shut the daylight gradually, until the
horses were on even terms as they neared the halfmile pole. Then both of them broke up simultaneously, and as the half-mile pole was passed the
sorrel geiding led two lengths. Going down
toward the lower turn Mystery ontrotted the sorret, and he was two lengths in front at the threequarter pole, when, coming steadily on, he won the
heat by a couple of lengths, making the second
mile in 2:46 and the heat in 5:29.

Second Heat.—Mystery was now the favorite at
longer odds than was his adversary before the
start, 100 to 20 being current on the result. The
sorrel had two lengths the best of the send-off,
which he made into six lengths around the turn,
and ten at the quarter pole, the threygiong to the half-mile pole the sorrel geiding opened
a gap almost equal to a distance, and the betting
changed so much in favor of the sorrel that almost
even betting was offered that he would win the
heat. The source kent fits vards absed to the three-

a gap almost equal to a distance, and the betting changed so much in favor of the sorrel that almost even betting was offered that he would win the heat. The sorrel kept fifty yards ahead to the three-quarter pole, but then Mystery began to close, and coming up the stretch he was not over ten lengths behind when the sorrel passed under the string, in 2:40. Then Mystery began to lag again, and going around the turn he feil off so badly that the sorrel gelding was forty yards ahead of him at the quarter pole. Mystery did not close up any of the daylight to the half-mile pole, and odds were then offered that the sorrel would win the heat. Mystery closed down the lower turn and came along nicely until at the drawgate he left his feet, and the sorrel went home a winner by three lengths, making the last mile in 2:44/4 and the heat in 6:31. He pulled up the lamest horse that was ever seen in a race.

Third Heat — Mystery was still the favorite on a temporary and the favorite of the strengths and the favorite of the strengths.

pulled up the lamest horse that was ever seen in a race.

Third Heat.—Mystery was still the favorite, as it was thought to be impossible for so lame a horse as the sorrel was to trot another heat. He, however, came out so well and appeared so fresh when the bell called them to the scratch that his friends had great faith in him, and, to the astonishment of a great many, he became the favorite at 100 to 90. A good start was had, but going around the turn the sorrel led three lengths, and at the quarter pole was four lengths in front. Mystery then broke up, as he will do whenever he likes, without saying "by your lave." He lost twenty lengths by the break, and was fifty yards behind at the half-mile pole. Mystery broke twice to the three-quarter pole, and as the sorrel gelding passed the stand, in 2:42½, he was ten lengths in front. Going round the upper turn Mystery closed gradually, and at the half-mile pole was not over five lengths behind. Then the sorrel broke up, and before he recovered Mystery also left his feet, and they ran together several lengths. When they caught Mystery was in front, and at the three-quarter pole he was four lengths ahead. Going up the homestretch the sorrel was finely driven, and he was forced along finely to the end. Mystery was one length in front at the finish, but the pressure of the outsiders seemed to intimidate, or otherwise affect the judges" minds so that they decided a dead heat. Time, 5:31.

Fourth Heat.—The betting was about even when the horses started for this heat. The start was an even one, but they both broke up before getting around the upper turn. When they settled and began trotting the sorrel gelding had a length or so the best of it. At the quarter pole he was two lengths ahead at the three-quarter poie. He was two lengths in front, in forty-three seconds, but not quite so much at the half-mile in 1:24. Mystery then broke up, but recovering quickly trotted finely down the lower turn and was two lengths ahead at the three-quarter poie. He came steadily along and race.

Third Heat.—Mystery was still the favorite, as it

THE BIG DOG PIGHT INDEPINITELY POST-PONED.

The big dog fight announced in sporting circles to take place yesterday between J. Snooks' "Brandy," of New York, and Mr. Pullis' recently

"Brandy," of New York, and Mr. Pullis' recently imported "Punch," of New Jersey, has been indefinitely postponed owing to the sudden liness of the latter canine. This was a great disappointment to those who love such sport, and though the pit selected for the combat was located in a particularly unfrequented portion of our neighboring. State there were 400 or 500 choice spirits on hand full of speculative interest in the result, as it was for \$1,000 a side and the heavy weight championship of the United States.

When the hour arrived for weighing the dogs "Brandy" was prouptly shown by his trainer, and the amouncement made that "my dog is ready," and after a long delay, passed pleasantly enough by the delectable crowd, an authorized messenger was despatched to the owner of "Punch," who then imparted the information that his dog had been taken sick late the evening before and was not in accondition to fight. Of course there was no other alternative but to put np with the great disappointment, yet the many who had intended to go their last cent on the victory of "Brandy" feit very greatly grieved, and would not be comforted until two of three quiet fights had been gotten up, when they departed under the burning afternoon sun is fair suitits for their homes and stopping places.